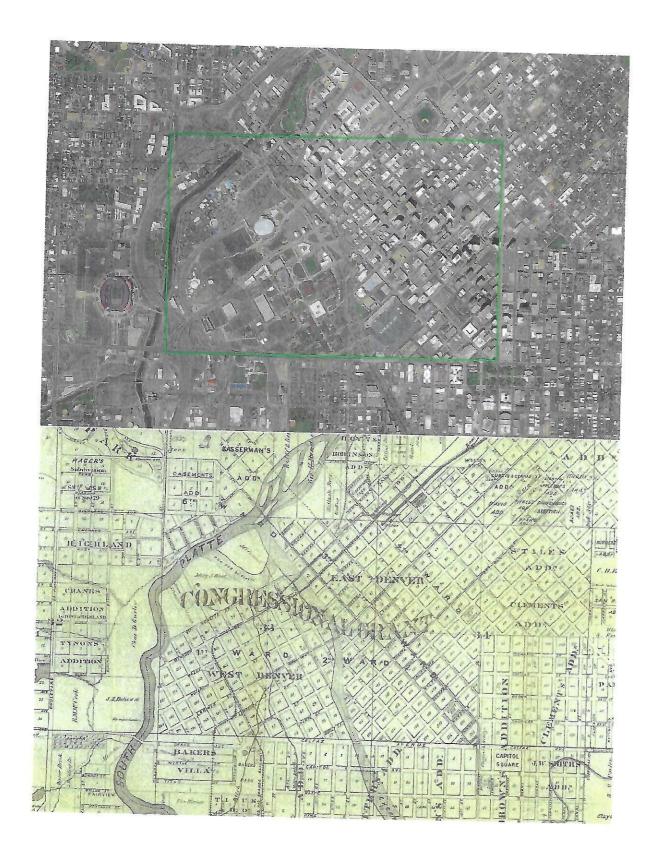
This information was put together by Denver Infill. *History of Denver* by Jerome Smiley is the 1000 page book I downloaded from the Denver Public Library.

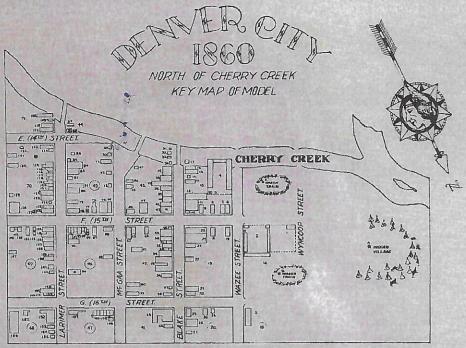
## The Congressional Grant of 1864

Denver was founded in 1858. Both the Auraria Town Company (west of Cherry Creek) and the Denver City Town Company (east of Cherry Creek) platted out their respective streets and blocks and sold lots to prospective home owners and business owners looking to settle and build in the fledgling community. One big problem: neither town company had title to the land they were selling. The solution was the Congressional Grant of 1864, which conveyed to Denver (and those who had acquired lots in the city) clear title to the land within a 960-acre (1 mile by 1.5 mile) rectangle of land encompassing most of the original Auraria and Denver City town plats. Jerome Smiley, author of the definitive *History of Denver* (1901), put it this way:

It is to be remembered while we are considering the affairs of these Town Companies that none of them had any valid title to the soil on which their operations were carried forward. All of them were merely squatters on land to which the Indians had the first claim under the conditions then existing. Later, in giving lots to all who would build on them, or in donating lots to first-born children, or to this or that especially worthy citizen; or in keeping a liberal share for themselves, these excellent and enterprising men were dealing with things which they did not, legally, own; nor was it any better if they sold a lot for cash. As this was Indian land not open to entry, no title could be acquired to it through the ordinary operation of the land laws of the United States. This was the legal aspect of the situation; and in theory, at least; it remained so until, in 1861, a treaty was made at Bent's Fort pursuant to a resolution of the United States Senate, with the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians, under which they ceded all their lands "in the Pike's Peak region" to the United States. This was done as part of the proceedings in organizing a new Territory here, but it did not give title to these town companies. Prior to that extinguishment of Indian title and, as a matter of fact, for some time afterward, possession and improvement of the town lots carried title of right that was maintained with guns upon occasion; though it was not until Congress enacted the law of May 28, 1864, "for the relief of the citizens of Denver," and making what is known in real estate annals as "the Congressional grant," that these defective titles growing out of the irregular proceedings of the founders of Denver, were confirmed and made good.

The Congressional Grant covers the area bounded at its corners by the intersections of 26th and Zuni in the northwest, Park Avenue and Broadway in the northeast, Colfax and Broadway in the southeast, and—the northwestern corner of the historic Ironworks building at 25 Larimer in the southwest. Below I've outlined the Congressional Grant boundaries on a current aerial, paired with the cropped center section of Thayer's Map of Denver of 1879 (courtesy {HYPERLINK "http://digital.denverlibrary.org/cdm/maps/" \t "\_blank"}). Block 284 in the far southwestern corner of the Congressional Grant is part of the Meow Wolf Denver site.





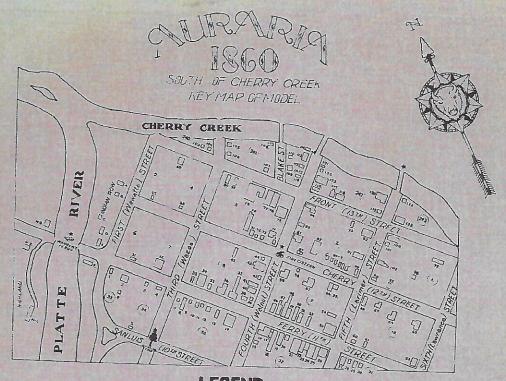
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### HIGHLAND

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A reputed "lifts "was acquired by the Auraria Town Company, from John S. Smith, Wes. 1850 as also yet dones and Michaelasterassa, who claimed "ranches" on the distribution traders who claimed "ranches" on the distribution of marriage and Indian Wives. Thay are possession to the Auraria Town Company about Nov. 1, 1850.

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MODEL of AURARIA and DENVER CITY in 1860. — Constructed from date selected and supplied by a Edgar C Ne Machan.

Denver City - from Managa, 1888, the Lawrence P. From Managa, 20, 1898, the Lawrence P. Trans Communication and the 21 Communication and the 22 Communication

Allan L. Evans. Stanley R. Pools. Arthur E. Hoyer. Arthur Jack AA. Boorman

Vamos Slack Bannod Winkles.
All Hoorman Harvay Gammill.
Wagons by Eurice Wath, Arthur Hoper, Stanlay Paole.
Small Sculpture by Eurice Wath.
Scala 1/8" to the foot.

On September 24,1888, Inc. Lawrence Prival Tom Mansas, organized the St. Charter Town Company and Claumed 640 acres of the agent September 1, 1884 by Carrier Warner Cook, This Grace Milliand Power Man 1, 1884 by Canada and James Canada Mansad Canada Mansada Mans

Walter L All All All All All Mara 1916.



# AURARIA TOWN COMPANY.

ORIGINAL SHARE, NO.59 CERTIFICATE, NO./

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, That A A STREE IN e Capital Slock of the AURARIA TOWN COMPANY, which entitles the of this Certificate to Four Lots in the Town of Auraria, to be drawn such Rules and Regulations as may be prescribed by said Company.

No Transfer recognized unless endorsed by the Secretary and recorded the books of the Company.

Given by Authority, at the office of said Company in Auraria, this John

LS AND MOUNTAINS: Nestled est the foothills was Auraria, seen in 1rly 1860s (top) with the dry bed of Creek in the foreground and the Platte in the background; in 1859, (above) were issued in the capital of Auraria Town Company. Also in John H. Gregory (below) discovered Clear Creek Canyon, which lured argonauts into the mountains.



Company. They platted the streets to parallel the river and the creek in an ambitious grid of 345 blocks, each divided into 32 lots 25 feet wide and 125 feet deep. Larimer's dreams soon outgrew even this gigantic grid. On December 14, 1858, he waded across the icy South Platte and staked out the town of Highland.

formed the Denver City Town

On the hill east of Denver, Larimer and his son Will mapped out another addition. Although Larimer had boasted that Denver's salubrious climate would revive even those on the edge of the grave, he and Will staked out Mount Prospect Cemetery. Soil was soon broken in this pioneer boneyard for gunshot victims and their murderers—in case the vigilantes caught them. (Today most of the bones are gone from the site of today's Denver Botanic Gardens and Cheesman Park.)

When the Russells returned in May of '59 with more Georgians, they found General Larimer, a Yankee, in charge. They also discovered that Auraria, formerly the larger settlement, was losing population and business to Larimer's Denver City Town Company. Denver's supremacy had been established when the first stagecoach came in the spring of '59. Hotels, saloons and other

Auraria businesses crossed the creek to Denver to huddle around the stage depot built on a site donated

Green did not linger in Auraria but took his men prospecting up Clear Creek Canyon. The Georgians found it flooded with 10,000 argonauts and Horace Greeley, editor of the New York Tribune. From the rumor-ridden swarm of miners, Green learned that the diggings had been a bust until a Georgian by the name of John H. Gregory found gold on the North Fork of Clear Creek in February. By June, the hasty rise of Central City, Blackhawk, Nevadaville and other camps and towns made Gregory Gulch the most populous settlement in the Rockies.

Green sought out Gregory and found an illiterate, smelly character, a shaggy-headed, wild-eyed "cracker." Sudden wealth had excited Gregory. He wandered around muttering such things as, "Now my wife can be a lady and my young'uns can git educated." Then he sold his discovery claim

Other prospectors flitted around the Front Range like miller moths around a candle in June. Camps and towns popped up on Boulder Creek and on the headwaters of the South Platte and the Arkansas. Their gold gravitated to Denver where miners sold it to the Clark, Gruber and Company mint or shipped it east on the stage.

Four miles southwest of Gregory Gulch, Green found paydirt in Russell

Department of State,
Washington, August 12th 1861.

William P. Dole, Esq.

Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Sir,

The enclosed "Articles of Agreement and Convention" between the United States and the Confederated tribes of Arapahoe and Cheyenne Indians of the Upper Arkansas River, and the ratification thereof by the Senate, with an amendment, striking out the eleventh article, has been sent to this Department by the Secretary of the Senate. But as it does not appear from the face of the paper that the amendment referred to, has been agreed to by the Indian tribes concerned, through their proper representatives, it is herewith sent to the Indian Office, in order that that requisite may be complied with.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Frederic W. Seward

Assistant Secretary